

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

NO. 40.

The Oregon Republican
Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY P. C. SULLIVAN.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and
Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 50; Six
Months, \$1 75; Three Months, \$1 00.
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
A liberal deduction will be made to quar-
terly and yearly advertisers.

Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
per annum.

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance to insure publication. All other
advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

Legal tenders taken at their current value.

Blanks and Job Work of every description
furnished at low rates on short notice.

All advertising bills must be paid
monthly.

The Influence of Occupa- tion upon Mind.

[From the Technologist.]

The physical influence of different occupations upon those who pursue them has been very carefully and systematically investigated, but the mental influence of these different employments has not received the same thoughtful examination, although it has been quite as much talked about, and has, perhaps, exerted quite as great an influence upon the practical decisions of men. That our employments have a great influence upon our mental growth there can be no doubt, but thus far they have been viewed more from the standpoint of what is falsely called culture par excellence, meaning thereby a sort of effeminate gentility, than from the really practical standpoint of sound mental training. The work of the farmer and the mechanic has been avoided, because it was not considered genteel, and because the impression was that the tendency of such employments is to produce a certain coarseness of thought and manner which is deemed undesirable. The more important influences of these employments, such as their effect upon the reasoning powers, their tendency to foster sound judgment, and to enable those who pursue them in a proper spirit, to see those hidden and beautiful things of nature which are forever concealed from the superficial observer, have been entirely overlooked.

The obvious elements which present themselves for consideration in an attempt to arrive at a correct conclusion in any individual case are these: First, the influence of the occupation itself; secondly, the character of the mind that is to be impressed, and thirdly, the influence of the associations with which any given employment will bring us into contact. The second and third of these elements are practically quite as important as the first, but as they are subject to great variations, and in many cases are in a measure under our own control, we do not propose to consider them at this time. Some minds might be subjected to the most thorough training and the most beneficial influences without receiving any marked benefit. Some minds become impure and coarse, no matter what the character of their associations may be, while others seem to be so happily constituted that they pass unscathed through the most contaminating society.

The mental influence of any occupation will depend upon: first, its physical character, such as whether much muscular effort is required or not; secondly, the demands that its acquirement makes upon the mind, and thirdly the demands that its prosecution makes upon the attention.

In a recent article on "Muscle and Brain," we pointed out the fact that any great demand upon the physical system precludes continued and concentrated study. The man that works a little will certainly be able to study all the better for that work; the man that works very hard physically will probably not be able to study at all. If the blacksmith, after a hard day's work, sits down to the study of Euclid, the probability is that he will fall asleep before he has worked out a single proposition, and the same is true of the farmer. Exceptional cases may be found, it is true, and Elihu Burritt may be cited as an illustrious instance in disproof of our position. But those who have conducted an evening school of young mechanics know how a hard day's work tells upon the ability to study closely and hard. It may not tell

so much in cases where a lively interest is maintained, as in class competitions, etc., but it is easily seen when any really solid work is undertaken. So too with the farmer. He who works hard all day following the plow will find it difficult to fix his attention upon the more abstruse departments of chemistry and vegetable physiology in the evening. It is therefore obvious that the result of continuous hard labor must be to preclude all devotion to the higher studies, and the mind will consequently remain in a measure untrained. On the other hand, where the employment is such as to require moderate exercise and not much hard physical exertion, the conditions for mental development will be most fully met. Hence, while the mere laborer on the farm, or in the workshop, finds his employment detrimental to his intellectual progress, the foreman and overseer in the same departments of labor find no such difficulty.

The peculiar demands that the preliminary training required for any occupation will make upon the mind must obviously exert a marked influence upon the future mental character. In the first place, the fact that a study is to be applied in our future occupation, gives a stimulus that cannot otherwise be obtained, and invests with interest that that would otherwise be dry and uninviting. The young man whose studies are carried on with a view to their practical employment in the industrial arts, is more likely to become thoroughly grounded in science than one who pursues the same studies as a mere matter of routine. We, of course, except those whose peculiar tastes lead them to study earnestly for the pure love of science. Such students, if untrammelled by circumstances, will always make the ablest scientists, but our experience is that young men of this character are comparatively scarce. Moreover, an employment that requires the exercise of mere physical force can never elevate the mind to the same extent as one that requires thorough preparatory study and constantly calls into requisition the knowledge thus acquired. The young carpenter who constantly finds himself called upon to exercise his knowledge of mathematics will be more likely to have a well trained mind than one whose occupation never demands the exercise of his previous studies.

The extent of the demands made upon the attention by any employment will have a powerful effect in determining the ultimate result. Those employments that require very constant attention, preclude all opportunity for reflection. Books may be read during the evening, but if their contents be not pondered over during the day, the facts acquired by the mind remain undigested, unassimilated, and comparatively worthless. But if, on the other hand, the day be spent in some light mechanical employment that does not require any great amount of thought or attention, the information previously attained is the subject of thought during long hours and becomes, in the truest sense, food for the mind. This is well seen in the case of the shepherds on the Scotch hills. The employment here is such as to leave the workmen long hours, which may be devoted to thought and study, and they have availed themselves fully of their opportunities. As might be expected, they have devoted their attention chiefly to Bible subjects, and on all questions relating to the subtleties of the Calvinistic theology they are most thoroughly informed. In regard to other studies, the same thing is true of the inhabitants of other localities, both in Scotland and in England. The weavers in some of the Scotch towns have long been noted for their proficiency in mathematics; in some of the manufacturing towns of England the operatives have paid great attention to such sciences as entomology, botany, mineralogy, etc., and the degree of proficiency which they have attained is truly wonderful. The true explanation of all this is to be found in the fact that some of them had a taste for such subjects at first, and their occupations left them mental leisure to pursue them. We say mental leisure, for of physical leisure, that is, freedom from work, they had but little; though the result shows that the mere occupation of the hands is not of much consequence, provided the mind is left at liberty. In speaking thus of demands for mere attention, we of course except those cases in which the attention is constantly required for the solutions of problems of a higher class.

The Northwestern Stage Company now run four horse coaches from the Dallas to Umatilla every other day.

Immigration and the War.

[From the New York Times.]

The true strength of the United States, the real source of their wonderful energy and elastic force, lies in the swift development of the West. Euro-pean war, therefore, which checks emigration, checks the growth of this country. There can be no more immediate connection between cause and effect than that by which, when the influx of fresh labor stops, the phenomenal increase of the Republic must stop. True, it may go on for a space by its own momentum, but necessarily on a modified scale, constantly tending to diminution, and a concurrent shrinking of statistics and values. We have been getting, for example, each year, from the countries now at war, somewhat more than 100,000 emigrants. Now, the war which began on the 19th of July has only occupied about one-third of the time since the 1st of January, yet the immigration at this port alone has fallen off more than 40,000 in that space of time; and if the struggle continues, will decrease necessarily in a greater ratio hereafter. The emigrants, moreover, who will cease to come, are not of the class who remain on the seaboard or settle in the great cities. They are of the thrifty, energetic, agricultural class who have been used to flock to the great plains of the West, pressing onward the fringe of culture and civilization, and rendering possible and profitable those vast enterprises of internal improvement, which, in their absence, must necessarily stand still or depreciate. It seldom happens, in truth, that the calamities of nations really benefit their contemporaries; and as the United States are situated in their industrial relations with the people of Europe, such an expectation with us would be chimerical. We are not more likely, on the whole, to profit by war in the Old world, than would the city of New York by a war between Wisconsin and Illinois. The misfortunes of either creditors or customers seldom tend to the advantage of a single trade; and there are good reasons for expecting verifications of the same principle in the experience of a nation.

NEW BOAT FOR THE UMPQUA.—The semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' and Farmers' Navigation Company was held on Thursday last, and the reports of the progress of the enterprise were highly satisfactory to those concerned. The boat is finished, and has passed the test of the Government inspection. The boiler was lested up to one hundred and sixty five pounds hydraulic pressure, and was at that strain as tight as a bottle. The boat develops a high rate of speed, and is in all respects a splendid model. We look anxiously for high water to hear her whistle on the Umpqua, and there is no doubt but that she will demonstrate this winter that the rainy season will in future be the time for the merchants of this valley to get up their freight. The stock of the Company was increased from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional stock is being rapidly taken up.—*Plainsdealer.*

SMALL POX REMEDY.—The small pox remedy which cured three thousand cases in England, taken in all stages of the disease, is so simple, that it cannot be too widely disseminated. It is: cream of tartar ounce; rhubarb 12 grains; cold water one pint. The dose is from a quarter to a half pint. In severe cases a half pint dose should be administered. In cases characterized by delirium, great benefit has been obtained by applying a bottle of hot water to the feet. Plenty of fresh air is important, and an outdoor airing at the earliest period practicable is recommended. When applied in the earliest stage of the eruption, the eruption is arrested, and suppuration prevented, without any injurious result. The mixture should be well stirred or shaken immediately before administering it.

Another remedy is also strongly recommended. It is as follows: Sulphate of soda one ounce, dissolved in a quart of water. Take a tablespoonful three times a day. This recipe has been used with good results, both as a remedy for, and preventive of, small pox.

It is stated that the new Legislature of Louisiana, just elected, will contain 4 colored men in the Senate and about 40 in the House. South Carolina not only elects 3 colored members of Congress, but a colored Lieut. Governor, 11 colored State Senators, and 80 colored members of the House, besides a colored Secretary of State and a supreme Judge. Alabama has elected a colored member of Congress a number of colored persons to the State Legislature.—*Post.*

Shooting a Cow.

One of the straying sort of cows that get over fences or through gates, which they can push or break open, and into flower gardens, door yards and lots generally, and there make havoc and destruction, came to her death yesterday as the penalty of her trespass. Judge Lewis has a very beautiful flower garden on the corner of Third and College Streets, and it is well protected against ordinary grazing live stock. But one of those smart, gate-opening cows managed to open the gate and get into his garden, where she soon wrought almost irreparable damage. Judge Lewis happened to be home, and as he could not drive the trespassing and destructive animal out without having his flower beds trampled to ruin, he shot her. She took the decisive hint, walked directly out of the gate, got into the street a little way off, and laid herself down to die. It may seem hard to shoot a cow for harming a garden patch, but the owners of straying cows ought to bear in mind that garden patches cost money, just as cows do; that their possessors value them quite as much or more than cows are valued; and that one is very apt, when a firearm is handy and an obtruding cow is ravaging their highly prized and carefully preserved gardens, to obey the impulse which prompts "shoot!" before the second sober thought occurs which prompts a milder course for the abatement of the nuisance. If the owners of cows will observe the example of the owners of gardens, and not let them trespass on the grounds of others, their kind will live longer in the land.—*Bulletin.*

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.—The first in the field for December is Ballou's Magazine, and an examination of it shows that it is a model number in every respect. The engravings are excellent, the descriptions ingenious and eloquent, while the stories are remarkable for their great interest and originality. Mrs. Edson finishes her continued story, and Horatio Alger, Jr., concludes his "Sink or Swim" in a satisfactory manner, as the juveniles will learn when they read it. Macy has furnished a sea story in his own peculiar vein. Stephens gives us "An Evening with a Caramount." Darling tells us "Why our Wedding was Postponed," in his most comical manner; and then there is a Christmas story, full of humanity and goodness, and three or four love stories which will bear perusal half a dozen times, and "Lost and Found" is a regular California tale, by a new applicant for fame in the columns of Ballou. In addition to these, there are many articles worth reading, in the shape of sketches, poetry, etc. etc., and all for the sum of fifteen cents per copy, or \$1 50 per year. The December number closes Vol. 32. The New Year will commence with many rare novelties, so don't delay in making up your clubs, or purchasing at the periodical depots Thomas & Talbot are the publishers, 63, Congress Street, Boston.

We have received the *Star Spangled Banner*, for December. With its January number this unequalled paper begins its ninth year of successful publication. It is a Rich, Rare and Racy 40 column paper. Illustrated, devoted to Literature, Poetry, Wit, Humor and Fun, and to exposing Swindlers and Humbugs. It is only 75 cents a year, and every subscriber receives gratis and prepaid, the new superb Engraving "Pioneers of America," which cost \$1,000 to Engrave. Specimens can be seen at this office, or will be sent free by addressing, Star Spangled Banner, Hinsdale, N. H.

A good joke was perpetrated the other day by a gentleman of Manchester, who was a passenger on the train from Boston. There was some conversation among some Manchester men on the train in relation to various churches which were passed on their route. On nearing the station at Lowell, the jail in that city came in sight, when some one, who did not know its exact character, exclaimed, "What church is that?" "I guess that's a close communion church," said his neighbor in the next seat, "at any rate, it isn't a free will church."

STAGES.—Hereafter the stages for California, carrying the overland mail, will connect with the cars at Jefferson. As the distance by stage slowly but surely diminishes, and the railroad goes forward, we may look for a gradual increase of travel by the land route. Pleasura tourists will go by land and return by sea.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

J. H. MYER,
Atty & Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.
OFFICE in the Court House. 34-1y

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas and Vicinity.
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-1f

P. A. FRENCH. | **J. McMAHON.**
NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Independence, Polk County.
All Kinds of Blacksmithing done on Short Notice, and to the Satisfaction of Customers, and at Reasonable Rates.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
Oct. 27, 1870. FRENCH & McMAHON. 34-1y

REMEMBER!
THAT THE
INDEPENDENCE HOTEL
Has been RE-FITTED, and no pains is now spared to make all who may call Comfortable and Happy.
A good Stable is kept in connection with the House. Call and see us.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
Oct. 27, 1870. JEREMIAH GALWICK. 34-1y

J. R. SITES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Ogn.

Having resumed practice, will give special attention to Obstetrics, and the treatment of the diseases of Women and Children.
Office at his residence.

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eola, Oregon.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. 1f

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Independence, Ogn. 1

T. V. B. Embree.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
AMITY, YAMHILL CO., OREGON.
Office at residence. 14y1

C. G. CURL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
SALEM, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts of this State.
OFFICE—in Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 1

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,
Dallas, Oregon,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
Special attention given to Collections and to matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

GEO. B. CURREY. | **H. HURLEY.**
CURREY & HURLEY,
Attorneys-At-Law,
LAFAYETTE - - - OREGON. 3-1f

MARION RAMSEY,
Atty & Counsellor-at-Law,
Lafayette, Oregon. 3-1f

E. F. RUSSELL. | **C. P. FERRY.**
Real Estate Attorney. | Notary Public
RUSSELL & FERRY,
Real Estate Brokers and
Collection Agents,
Northwest Cor. of First and Washington
Streets,
PORTLAND - - - OREGON. 3-1f

Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate. Collections made in Oregon and the Territories.
Property, town lots, improved farms, stock ranches, lands, &c., situated in the best portions of Oregon and W. T., for sale on reasonable terms. 3-1f

E. D. SLOAT,
Carriage and Ornamental
SIGN PAINTER,
Commerce Street,
Opposite Starkey's Block.
21-1f

ALL SORTS OF GOODS SOLD FOR
Cash or Marketable Produce at
J. H. LEWIS'S

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST
in market—in kits or barrels.
For sale at **COX & EARHART,**
Salem.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

COX & EARHART,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
MOORE'S BLOCK, SALEM.

Goods by the Package at Reduced Rate
my10-31f

Underwood, Barker & Co.
WAGON MAKERS,
Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

**MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAG-
ONS** after the most approved styles and
the best of workmanship, on short notice, and
AT PORTLAND PRICES!
21-1f

Saddlery, Harness
S. C. STILES,

Main st. (opposite the Court House), Dallas,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he
prepares to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

GAITERS.—DO YOU WANT SOME
Fine Cloth Gaiters? if so, supply your-
selves at **J. H. LEWIS'S.**

QUEENSWARE IN ABUNDANCE
At **J. H. LEWIS'S.**

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,
Main street, : : : Dallas, Ogn.

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE
Bitters, Cigars, Candies, Oysters,
and Sardines will be served to gentle-
men on the outside of the counter, by a gentle-
man who has an eye to "his" on the inside.
So come along, boys; make no delay, and
we will soon hear what you have to say.
32 **W. F. CLINGAN.**

HURGREN & SHENDLER,
Importers and Dealers in

FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING.

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Fur-
niture House in Portland.

WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY
CORNER SALMON AND FIRST STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
19-1f

EDUCATIONAL
LA CREOLE ACADEMY,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

MR. M. M. OGLESBY.....PRINCIPAL
MISS C. A. WATT.....ASSISTANT.

This Institution was Re-opened on Mon-
day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are
determined to do everything in their power to
make this School second to none, of its grade,
in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty
Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal
Patronage from the Public.

EXPENSES.
PRIMARY TERM.....\$1 00
COMMON ENGLISH per Term.....6 00
HIGHER ENGLISH per Term.....8 00

Latin or French Language, Two Dollars
Extra.
These figures will be greatly reduced by the
application of the Endowment Fund. All
Students entering the School will share equally
the benefit of this Fund.

Students will not be admitted for a less
period than a Half Term. Charges will be
made from the time of Entering.
No deduction made for Absence, except in
case of protracted Sickness.
N. LEE, Chairman Etc. Com.
W. M. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

WOOL WANTED.
THE ELLENDALE MILL COMPANY
will give the highest market price for
wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co.,
Their Store is also open, with a general as-
ortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
&c. 24-1f

NOTICE.
THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
W. C. BROWN & Co. are requested to come for-
ward and settle their notes and accounts, as
the business of the late firm must be settled
without further delay.
W. C. BROWN & Co.
Dallas, Ogn., August 24, 1870. 26-1f

JENNINGS LODGE No. 9, F. & M. S.
& A. M., Dallas, holds its regular com-
munications on the Saturday preceding
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at 8
o'clock.
Also, on the second Friday in each month
at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of improve-
ment of the Craft in Masonry, and for such
other work as the Master may from time to
time order.
All Brethren in good standing are invited
attend by order of the **W. M.**